THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

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DECLARATION

OF THE KING OF GREAT-BRITAIN, ON THE FAILURE OF THE NEGOCIATION WITH FRANCE.

The negociations in which his majesty has been engaged with France, having terminated unsuccessfully, his majesty thinks proper to make this public declaration to his subjects and to Europe, of the circumstances which have led to an issue which his majesty deeply regrets. He has no object nearer to his heart than the conclusion of a secure and permanent peace. He laments the continuance of a war affecting the happiness of so many nations, and which, even amidst all the successes that attend his arms, is so burthensome to his faithful and affectionate people. But he is confident there can arise on this occasion no other sentiment, either in his own dominions, or any part of Europe, than that of an increased conviction, that the restoration of general tranquillity is retarded only by the injustice and ambition of the enemy.

The French government, unsatisfied with its immense acquisitions on the continent, still openly perseveres in a system destructive of the independence of every other power. War is pursued, not for security, but for conquest; and negociations for peace appear to be entered into for no other object, than that of deluding the neighbouring powers into a state of false security, while France is herself preparing, arranging, and executing her unremitted projects of encroachment and aggression.

Her conduct in the recent discussions has afforded but too many proofs of this disposition.

The negociation originated in an offer made by the French government of treating for peace on the basis of actual possession, which was stated to admit of mutual compensation; and a distinct assurance was added, that his majesty's German dominions, which had been attacked without even the pretence of any cause of hostility, should be restored.

Such a proposal appeared to his majesty to afford a just foundation for negociating; it was therefore accepted with this reserve, that the negociation should be conducted by his majesty in concert with his allies.

During their proceedings, a minister, sent by the emperor of Russia to treat for the same important object, in concert with his majesty's government, was induced, by the artifices of the enemy, to sign a separate treaty, on terms equally repugnant to the honour and interests of his imperial majesty.

No sooner had this basis been duly admitted, than it was departed from by the enemy, and that too in points of so great importance, as to call for an immediate declaration on the part of his majesty, that unless the principle proposed by France herself were adhered to, the communication which had been opened by the two governments must at once be closed.

This produced new professions of the disposition of France to make considerable sacrifices for the attainment of peace, if the discussions were suffered to proceed; at the same time that a difficulty was started on account of of the want of full powers in the person

instructed by his majesty with this communication. Steps were thereupon taken by his majesty for opening a regular negociation by ministers duly authorized, in order to ascertain, in a manner the most satisfactory and authentic, whether peace could be obtained on terms honourable to the king and his allies, and consistent with the general security of Europe.

Unmoved by this unexpected event, the king continued to negociate precisely on the same principles as before. He relied, with a confidence which experience has amply justified, on the good faith and steadiness of an ally, in concert with whom he had begun to treat, and whose interest he had maintained throughout with the same firmness as his own.

The French government, on the contrary, elated by this advantage, of which it boasted as equal in importance to the most decisive victory, departed in every conference more and more widely from its own offers and engagements. Not only did it take upon itself to change at its own will the basis of the negociation with Great-Britain, but it violated, in points still more important, every principle of good faith with Russia. The chief inducement offered to that power as the price of all the sacrifices extorted from her minister, had been the preservation of Germany. Yet, before the decision of Russia on this treaty could be known, France had already annihilated the whole of the constitution of the German empire; had reduced under her own yoke a large proportion of the states and provinces of Germany; and, not content with this open contempt of obligations so recently contracted, had, at the same time, instigated the Porte to measures directly subversive of her subsisting engagements with Russia.

While such conduct was pursued towards his majesty, towards his allies, and towards all independent powers, there appeared so little hope of any favourable issue to the negociation, that his majesty's plenipotentiaries demanded their passports to return to England.

This demand was at first eluded by an unusual and unexplained delay; and the French government afterwards, by some material concessions, accompanied with intimations that others of still greater consequence might be the result of further discussion, procured a renewal of the conferences, which were protracted from day to day, till at length it was announced at Paris that the emperor of Russia had indignantly rejected the unauthorized and separate treaty signed by his minister.

In consequence of this important event, the strongest assurances were given to his majesty's minister, that France was now prepared to make sacrifices to a great extent, in order, by securing peace with Great-Britain, to re-establish the tranquillity of the world.

The object of these assurances appeared, however, to be, that of engaging his majesty in a separate negociation, to the exclusion of his allies; a proposal which his majesty had rejected in the outset, and which he could still less admit of at a time when the conduct of Russia had imposed on him an increased obligation not to separate his interests from those of so faithful an ally. To these insidious overtures, his majesty steadily refused to listen; but he took the most effectual method to avoid all appearance of delay, and to accelerate, if possible, the favourable issue of the negociation. The confidential intercourse which he had constantly maintained with Russia, enabled his majesty to specify the terms on which peace with that power might be obtained; and his minister was accordingly instructed to state to France, in addition to his own demands, those of his ally, to reduce them into distinct articles, and even to conclude on these grounds a provisional treaty, to take effect whenever Russia should signify her accession.

This form of negociating was, after some objection, acceded to by France. Terms were now offered to his majesty more nearly approaching than before to the original basis of negociation; but these were still far short of what his majesty had uniformly insisted on, and

was now more than ever entitled to expect; and the decisive rejection of the just demands of Russia, as well as of the conditions proposed by his majesty, in behalf of his other allies, left to his majesty no other course than that of ordering his minister to terminate the discussion and return to England.

The foregoing short and simple exposition of facts stands in need of no comment. The first overtures which led to negociation, were made by the enemy, and they were accepted by his majesty in the sincerest spirit of peace. Every opening which seemed to afford the most distant prospect of accommodation, has been anxiously embraced, nor was the negociation finally broken off while any hope of a favourable issue could be entertained. His majesty's demands were uniformly just and reasonable; directed to no object of personal aggrandizement, but to such only as were indispensably required by the honour of his crown, his engagements to his allies, and a due consideration of the general interests of Europe.

It is with heartfelt concern that his majesty contemplates the continuance of those evils always inseperable from a state of war; but it is with his enemies that this awful responsibility rests; and for the issue of the contest, his majesty trusts, with confidence, to the justice of his cause; to the resources and bravery of his people; to the fidelity of his allies; and, above all, to the protection and support of Divine Providence.

In contributing to the great efforts which such a contest must unavoidably require, his faithful and affectionate subjects will not forget that all their dearest interests are at stake; that no sacrifices they can be called upon to make, are to be compared with the certain disgrace and ruin of yielding to the injurious pretensions of the enemy; that with the inviolable maintenance of the good faith and public honour of their country, its prosperity, its strength, and its independence, are essentially connected; and that, in asserting the rights, and upholding the dignity of the British empire, they defend the most powerful bulwark of the liberties of mankind.

CHILLICOTHE, (State of Ohio) Dec. 11.

Last evening the governor of this state caused to be apprehended, Dennis Casset, Esq. under the act of the legislature of this state, entitled "an act to prevent certain acts hostile to the peace and tranquility of the United States, within the jurisdiction of this state," and he is now under an arrest.

The governor has forwarded to the post-master of Chillicothe, dispatches to John S. Gano, general of the first division of the militia, with directions and special instructions how to act on this important occasion.

The trial of Mr. Casset will come on to-day, the result of which we cannot at this time determine. Witnesses are summoned to attend at the trial, and it is said that acknowledgments will be made that he tendered money to an individual to enlist under the banners of col. Burr. Many others, it is supposed, will be apprehended on the same grounds, or by virtue of the president's proclamation, which has now come to hand.

CONFIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

On Tuesday, the second instant, the governor of this state sent the following confidential communication to both houses of the legislature:

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

A number of concurrent circumstances, received from sources on which the greatest possible reliance may be placed, warrants a belief, that some hostile expedition is on foot inimical to the peace and interest of the United States, as well as calculated to prove ruinous to the peace and prosperity of the western part thereof. As chief magistrate of this state, I have thought it a duty I owe to my fellow-citizens, to this state, and to the general government, to lay the information I have received before the representatives of the people, that their united wisdom might direct to some means of preven-

tion, as far as in their power, towards counteracting the evil designs.

I have it from a gentleman of great respectability, clothed by the United States with a public character, that a person living near Marietta, on the Ohio river, but out of the jurisdiction of this state, has avowed himself the agent of a gentleman, late high in office in the United States, and is empowered, and is actually preparing a flotilla, consisting of from ten to fifteen batteaux, forty feet long, on the Muskingum river, and is purchasing up provisions to load them with, and endeavouring to engage active, enterprising young men, to sail therein down the Ohio, who are promised pay and rations from the time of engagement, with promises of future fortunes, &c.—that this agent proposed to two gentlemen of great respectability, to join in a plan suggested by his principal, and which *he* had engaged in, which would procure for them ample fortunes; which plan was to attack and seize the city of New-Orleans and its dependencies, the money in the bank and treasury, (which amounts to upwards of two millions of dollars) the military stores, and a fine park of French brass artillery laying there, and to erect a government independent of the United States, under the protection of a foreign European power, and finally to force, or draw the people of the western country to secede from the Union, by sundry means pointed out. It has also been suggested, that three different small armaments below this, on the Ohio, are preparing to join in this expedition, and if all are permitted to join, will amount to thirteen hundred men, the force designed to commence operations with—and from which, owing to the disaffection of the people of that territory, and the expectation that the American troops will be kept in motion by another power, success is strongly calculated on. It is also strongly suspected, that a foreign gentleman, friendly to the enterprize, has pecuniary means equal to the extent and wants thereof at command.

On Friday last, I received a communication from a general officer in the militia in the first division, informing me, that two boats loaded with artillery, muskets, and bayonets, new, and of French manufacture, passed down the Ohio, on board of which were gentlemen who spoke the French language; that for want of legal authority, he was not able to gratify his patriotic wishes in arresting them.

Under this state of things, it is submitted whether the public energies of Ohio ought not to be directed towards counteracting that part of the preparing forces within our jurisdiction, on the Muskingum river, and the securing the agent preparing them, if possible?—And, indeed, it is thought other forces may descend the Ohio from above, and which might be stopt in the Ohio while floating down towards the point of junction.

EDWARD TIFFIN.

Chillicothe, December 2, 1806.

The following piece of malignant folly and madness, we select from the great mouth piece of the French faction, the Aurora. It shows what atrocious schemes are in contemplation among the agents of the *universal plunderer*. The paragraph in which the writer attributes the danger threatening New-York, to the provocation given by Federal newspapers, exhibits such stupidity, that it could not possibly obtain influence with men of the meanest intellects, did not party feeling render them blind to truths the most obvious. Submission to the will of the artful tyrant, who domineers in Europe, would not entitle us to even "a speck" of contemptuous mercy. Prussia submitted, treated, and flattered the unprincipled despot, and Prussia is annihilated as a nation. If we pursue the same steps, our fate will be similar. But what shall we say to men, who support and countenance the newspapers which are vehicles of sentiments like the following? That they are guilty of *misprision* of Jacobinism, *accomplices* with traitors of no common malignity. Let the citizens of New-York and Philadelphia, who are the customers of Cheetham and Duane, reflect,

that they are committing political suicide by such conduct.

The federalists state in their memorials, the defenceless condition of the port of New-York.

Secondly. The great importance of New-York.

Thirdly. The great quantity of the revenue collected at New-York.

Fourthly. The great danger New-York is in from foreign foes.

We will examine each of these heads.

First. The defenceless condition of New-York. This naturally arises from its situation, and this cannot be redressed otherwise than by giving up the commerce of the place, and turning the wharves into batteries, and making it a garrison town. But this would not prevent ships of war coming *down the sound* between Long Island and the Main, and landing eight or ten miles above the city. New-York is situated on the point of an Island, called by the Indians, *Manhattan Island*, having the North river on one side, the East river which communicates with the sound, on the other side; and a bay in front, which makes an opening to the sea. Its situation for commerce is so advantageous, as to obtain by that circumstance, a *greater proportion* of commerce than the other states. But with all these advantages, the tories and feds and British agents in New-York, want the other states to be at the expense of fortifying their city, that thay may abuse and blackguard with security.

A city cannot be a garrison fortified for a defence, and a place of commerce at the same time. The defence for a place of commerce must be *out of the place*, and this the situation of New-York does not admit of; for it is of itself an *out post*. There is no station between that and the sea, that can be fortified to defend New-York with effect The place called the *Narrows*, about nine or ten miles below New-York, is more than three miles wide, and were it fortified on both sides, it would be money thrown away. A ship with a brisk wind and tide, would be out of the reach of a shot from the shore in a quarter of an hour, and being a moving object all the time, the probability is that none of the balls would strike her.

We have talked with some of the descendants of the old Dutch settlers in New-York, (originally called New-Amsterdam.) They tell us that the first plan for building the city, was at *Harlaem*, eight miles above New-York, and that the waters of the North river and the East river unite there. *A commercial establishment at Haerlem, would intercept the commerce of the country coming to New-York, and soon make the tories and feds repent their folly. Haerlem is a situation where commerce might be defended if it required it. Men of enterprise and capital would do well to begin a commercial establishment at Haerlem, and apply to the United States to make it a port of entry. It would benefit the country.*

The great quantity of revenue collected at New-York.

This shows that *New-York has more than an equal share of commerce, and that it would be a public benefit that commerce should be better distributed.* Were New-York to cease being a port of entry, the same quantity of revenue would come into the treasury of the United States as comes in now; since the importation would be equal to the demand for consumption.

The great danger New-York is exposed to.

This danger, *if there is any*, arises from her own conduct. The federal faction of New-York makes itself a partizan of the British government, and the public papers of that faction are crowded with abuse against France. They say in their memorial, that "*should the storm subside by which Europe is at present agitated, it might be* "*the pleasure of a conqueror* (the conqueror here meant is Bonaparte) *to* "*extend his dominions across the Atlantic, and to reduce this country to absolute vassalage.*" This is the raving of English partizans, who are already the vassals of the English government. And in another part of their memorial, they say, "*It is in vain to attempt to*

" *conceal that a single ship of the* " *line, and two or three frigates, are* " *sufficient to lay the city under contri-* " *bution, perhaps to destroy it.*" If this be true, how stupid is the conduct of this faction, who are continually provoking the French government by the most outra eous abuse and blackguardism, to come and attack the city.

Judging by their own arguments, *it is probable the French government will not always let the conduct of this British faction pass unnoticed, but it will not be by sending a ship of the line and two or three frigates to knock the city about their ea s. France has easier means of punishment in her own hands against British agents and British partizans.*

We have said in the Aurora of Dec. 11, in speaking of the tactics of Prussia —" The ports of Europe will be shut " against the enemies of France, and " the vessels of *any nation*, which *coun-* " *tenance hostility* to France, will be ex- " cluded. Merchants who know no " *religion* but *profit*—no *bible* but their " *ledgers*, will look to it."

We think it no way improbable that *seeing that city to be, as it were, a British colony or garrison—the vessels of New-York might be directed to be excluded from the ports of all Europe, and there it is that this British faction would, instead of defending, be the ruin of New-York, without a gun being fired at it.*

This exclusion of vessels from New-York, would be a severe affliction on the peaceable and innocent part of its population, but it would neither diminish the commerce of Europe, nor the revenue of the United States; because the commerce to and from Europe will go into the hands of the republican merchants of other states. The total of commerce will be the same; the place of deposit only will be changed; and the monopoly of which this British faction now insultingly boasts, would fall. The British faction in *foreign countries* have been the *overthrow of every place where they had influence*. Holland, Naples, Sardinia, Venice, Hamburg, Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, and other places of less note, are monuments of this fact; and if the peaceable citizens, if the Americans, whose inclination and duty is to maintain peace and respect between all nations, and especially nations which do us no wrong—if they do not rouse themselves in time, if they do not set bounds by the expressions of their indignation, to the outrages of the British adherents, they will have to deplore it when too late—they will be the ruin of New-York.

Abstract of Congressional proceedings

TENTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 11.

On the 10th, nothing of importance of a public nature was transacted.

The bill, suspending the operation of the non-importation law to the first of July next, was read yesterday in the Senate. Dr. Mitchell proposed an amendment, authorizing the President of the United States, by proclamation, to grant a further suspension of the before mentioned bill for any period, not exceeding the first day of December next, if, in his opinion, the national honour and interest shall require it. It was then ordered that the bill be referred to a select committee, to consist of Messrs. Giles, Mitchill, and Baldwin.

Mr. White presented a memorial respecting an uniform standard of weights and measures, which was referred to a select committee of five members.

In the House of Representatives this day, Mr. Clopton submitted a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, when ratified by three fourths of the legislatures of the several states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution: viz. The words contained in the last clause of the eighth section of the constitution of the United States, as follows, [Congress shall have power " to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foreign powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof," shall be construed so as to comprehend only such laws as shall have a natural connexion with, or relation to the powers expressly mentioned, or which may be delegated by the constitution to any department of the government. He had brought forward this proposition, believing,

as he did, that by a misconstruction of the words in this clause, which he said were not, perhaps, sufficiently explicit; a power had been formerly exercised, which the constitution had not intended to be invested in any department of the Federal government: he alluded to the "ever to be execrated sedition law." He then adverted to the uncertainty which existed with respect to our views of futurity; from which he concluded, that although there did not appear a disposition at present to renew the law, yet this might not always be the case; it might, at no distant day, be revived. He then took a view of the principles of the Federal constitution—of the gradual steps from one usurpation to another—of the despotism which prevailed in many countries—the dangers of a consolidated government—and hoped that the people of the United States would never lose sight of the glorious principles for which they bled, and that the blessings of their happy form of government might be co-existent with them.

The resolution was referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. M'Creery presented the memorial of sundry sugar refiners of Baltimore, which was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. J. Clay presented a petition from sundry patentees, stating, that the term of 14 years, allowed by law, was not sufficient to remunerate them, and praying the privilege of renewing their patents with improvements, &c. for the further term of 14 years. Referred to a select committee of five members.

On motion, ordered; That a committee of seventeen members be appointed to inquire whether any description of claims against the United States, are bound by the statute of limitation, which in reason and justice ought to be provided for by law, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

ADDRESS

OF THE

Carrier of the Weekly Inspector,

To his Friends and Patrons.

GOOD Gentlemen, your humble servant,
I have some verse, that has some nerve in't,
And which I hope may make a pleasant
And palatable New Year's present;—
Indeed, for flavour, I defy
To match it, any Christmas pie;
For friend Apollo undertook
On this occasion to be cook,
And took the liberty to mix
Therein some pepper'd politics;
'Tis like the dish call'd *pepper pot*,
That's pepper'd pretty piping hot;
Yes, hot as best Cayenne can make it,
But, Doctor says that you *must* take it!

It seems, in eighteen hundred seven,
That every rascal under heaven,
With Bonaparté must have join'd
To forge the chains of poor mankind.
Even in America his imps,
Who, for a penny-worth of shrimps
Their souls would barter at a bargain, [gain,
By which they'd make two half pence clear
Although our happy land we toast,
In land so happy rule the roast!
Though war is rushing like a flood
To 'whelm America in blood,
Our sluggish rulers, so abhorrent,
To take a step to stem the torrent,
Now place reliance in civility,
And inoffensive imbecility;
And now Great-Britain is defied,
Without a sea-port fortified!!!

Are our great men asleep, I wonder, or
Leagu'd with the UNIVERSAL PLUNDERER!!

Of ships of war, we cannot one float,
Save now and then a *hog-back'd* * gun-boat;
With such, if bridg'd th' Atlantic o'er,
They could not match a seventy-four;
A frigate, bless'd with any breeze,
Would run down fleets of them with ease;
Nor could their means of molestation
The least impede her navigation.

Each gun-boat is a kind of gin,
To *catch and drown poor sailors in*,
Contriv'd, as if with vile intention,
For *Noyades* † of n aew invention.
I wish our philosophic elves
Would try their *man-traps* on themselves,

* *The gun-boats, which were built according to the original plan, are rendered unserviceable by the weight of the guns fore and aft, without a counterpoise in the middle, by which they have become, what the sailors call* "hogg'd," or broken-backed.

† Noyades, *were the drowning of people by hundreds at a time, by embarking them in boats, which, on a signal given, were scuttled and sunk. This famous French revolutionary invention was much used at the siege of Lyons.*

And let old Neptune's billowy breakers,
The nation rid of *gimcrack-makers.*

Thus one Perillus, we are told,
A great philosopher of old,
A famous brazen bull invented,
Inside of which, as represented,
The clever artist often boasted,
A man enclos'd, alive, and roasted,
Would make a sort of bellowing, full
As nat'ral as a real bull.
The bull complete, the artist sent him
To Phalaris, of Agrigentum;
Who show'd his gratitude and pleasure,
On the receipt of such a treasure,
By broiling Per'illus, I ween,
In his *own* delicate machine.

In Congress, we have got a set
Of unfledg'd biped-boobies met,
The very dregs of all the nation,
To play the farce of legislation.
Among the rest, is Mr. *Sloan*—
'Twould make a very stone wall groan,
And cry—for God's sake, what's the matter!
To hear the bungling butcher blatter—
And blurt out nonsense most absurd,
And murder English every word.
I tell you, Mister Butcher *Sloan*,
You'd best let politics alone,
For in your present occupation,
You're only *cutting up* the nation;
You'd better mind your *steel*, by half,
Than *kill King's English like a calf.*
Go home, good Mister *kill-cow*, walk;
For when you undertake *a talk*,
You only bore the tortur'd ear,
And men of sense had rather hear
A *stuck pig's* dying notes, by far,
Or old *bell-wether's* final—baa!

Are such the best men can be found,
In times like these, to rally round?
And shall we settle on our lees,
Relying upon men like these?
If so, let formal proclamation
Consign to infamy the nation!
And I'll consent, with all my heart,
We should be slaves of Bonapart',
And take this comfort in despair,
We well deserve the chains we wear!!

When Bonapart' shall take occasion,
To visit us with dire invasion,
His troops will not, I tell you now,
Be headed by a sleepy Howe.
Brag, if you please, but I'll be shot
If you'll *Burgoyne* a Bernadott';
You'll find, too late, to mend your follies
That Angereau is not Cornwallis;
He'll not stand still, while you surround him,
And let you, like a straw-pig, pound him.
You'll find a desperate, blood-nurs'd band,
Will spread, like locusts, o'er the land;
And Europe's vilest renegadoes,
As fierce as tropical tornadoes,
Will fight, like dev'ls, day after day;
For plunder will be all their pay;
And scatter death, in forms more fell
Than thought can trace, or tongue can tell.

The country swarms with Gallic agents,
Vile paltry puppets, and their pageants,
To be hereafter *tilled things*,
Beneath that dynasty of kings
The *Gulls* thought proper to advance,
To fill the blood-stain'd throne of France.
Throughout the land, the hireling gangs,
Now publish newspaper harangues,
With all the falsehoods they can state,
To fit the people for their fate.
And when I see these foreign brats
Nurtur'd by native democrats,
Urg'd by a cursed party strife
To whet their own assassins' knife,
I fear, half driven to desperation,
That nothing now can save the nation.
Indeed the wretch would not be madder,
Who, in his bosom nurs'd an adder,
Knowing the reptile he carest,
His fangs would fasten in his breast,
Than our infatuated natives,
Who patronize such wretched caitiffs.

Alas! resistance would be vain,
If men like Cheetham and Duane,
Imported thick as they can pile 'em,
Must *rule* our famous rogues' "asylum."
That town besieg'd, most surely falls
That harbours traitors in its walls;
Yet every day's events disclose
That we have regiments of those,
Fierce as the Myrmidons, we're told,
Old Sinon loos'd in Troy of old.

Would not stern Cheetham and his mates,
To Bonaparte ope' our gates?
You can't believe it, how absurd,
What, can't you take them at their word!

Have not the tyrant's friends, so steady,
Invited foreign troops already ?
Yes, sent the French an invitation,
To set their feet upon the nation ! !

And I beg leave to tell you, Sir,
The ever plotting Colonel Burr
Had been too careful of his bacon,
His enterprise t'have undertaken,
Were not his calculations made
With reference to foreign aid.
You'll find his schemes, I fancy, plann'd
In union with one Talleyrand :
A certain Marquis, like as not,
Has had a finger in the plot.

Indeed, our purchase in the west,
Will prove no better at the best
Than what the Feds have always thought—
A dagger for our bosoms bought.
All circumstances now combine
To prove that Burr's a Catiline ;
And others go to prove as fully
Our capitol now wants a Tully.
When Eaton let his highness know
What Burr's designs were, long ago,
He thought not best to interfere,
To stop his *promising* career ;
Which shows our Argus, at the most,
Will nod a little on his post,
While TREASON stalks, without disguise,
In open day before his eyes !

His highness show'd he would not flinch
To wink a little on a pinch,
At certain crimes and deviations,
From honour, and the law of nations,
What time Miranda, and his train,
Plung'd us in war with France and Spain.
Unlike a certain Roman noddy,
Who would not sleep for every body *,
I labour under great mistake,
If he was ever wide awake.
Unless his microscopic eyes
Were call'd on to anatomize
A mammoth tooth, a prairie dog,
A magpie, or a horned frog.

Which ever way we turn our eyes,
Dire Hydra-headed evils rise,
Which must a nation overwhelm
Without a Hercules at helm ;
But when philosophers and fools,
And tyrant-Bonaparté's tools,
Possess a full and fatal sway,
The prospect fills us with dismay.

To Europe, if our eyes we turn,
No consolation we discern ;
The view before us is forlorn—
The continent's a *going*—GONE !

Prussia can tell how fate will deal
With those who can't *see*, till they *feel*,
What fortune will those fools attend,
Who make the common *foe* their *friend* ;
Who fight the French with—*proclamations*—
And think by treaties, obligations,
And laws of nations, they can bind
A tyrant, faithless as the wind.

Though Bonapart' has at his feet
The eastern continent complete,
See *John Bull* still sustain th' attack,
And bear the whole world on his back ;
And should he let his burthen fall,
The dev'l, of course, would take us all ;
And, with a sigh, I'm prone to say't,
We half deserve no better fate.
For see our statesmen, all so wise,
The only arm would paralyze,
Which either has the will or power,
To respite us a single hour
From the most cruel devastation,
That e'er awaited any nation.
By base non-importation acts
Our *generous* government attacks,
Like thankless, blustering, bullying Hectors,
Their *friends*, their *saviours*, and *protectors*.

In such a case, what can be done ?
Down with the Demos, every one ;
Down with them, down, by legal means,
They're Bonaparté's vile machines :
Ne'er seek political salvation
From wretches who've betray'd the nation ;
Dependence put on them, indeed,
Is leaning on a broken reed,
Which has already pierc'd your hand—
Down with them, down, and save the land.

Receive those men with open arms,
Who, wrought upon by late alarms,
Show disposition to come back,
And trace the good old Federal track :
But still, in national proceedures,
The WASHINGTONS must be the leaders.
They are the men who bore control
In times which tested every soul ;

* *Non omnibus dormio.*

While Democrats, who now bear sway,
Mere insects of a summer's day,
Are tried, and found, to say no more,
All *rotten!* ROTTEN!! at the core.

Unless a sudden alteration
Takes place in managing the nation,
A totally new leaf's turn'd o'er,
I'll bet you all I'm worth, and more,
In my next New Year's neat address,
It will be proper, ne'ertheless,
At danger some affect to laugh,
TO WRITE THE NATION'S EPITAPH!!!

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 1, 1807.

FOREIGN.

Paris papers have been received in New-York, containing intelligence from the European Continent, of as late a date as the 2d of November. These papers contain thirteen bulletins of the French army, but no account of any battles which have not been before described in the Dutch papers.

From the bulletins, after making due allowance for the *gasconades* which always abound in French publications of this kind, we gather that the late battles had proved little less destructive to the Prussians than had been stated in the flying reports of the day.

On the 12th of October, the head quarters of the Grand Duke of Berg were between Zeist and Leipsic, those of the Prince of Ponte Corvo, at Zeist. The Imperial quarters at Gera. The Imperial Guard, and Marshal Soult's corps at Neustadt. Marshal Davoust's at Naumburgh—that of Marshal Lannes at Jena—of Augereau at Kala. Prince Jerome, to whom the Emperor entrusted the command of the allies, of a corps of Bavarian troops, had arrived at Scheltz, after having blocked up the fortress of Colemburg, with one regiment.

The Prussians, cut off from Dresden were on the 11th at Erfurth, attempting to re-unite their columns, which had been sent to Capel and Wurtsburg, in order to open the campaign by the invasion of Germany. The river Weser, where they had erected batteries, and the Saal, which they attempted to defend, were easily passed by the French, whose army lined the Saal, with the Elbe in its rear, while the Prussian army had its rear on the Rhine.

The bulletin of the 11th, states, that Marshal Davoust had seized the magazines of the enemy's army—took many prisoners, and 18 excellent copper pontons. The Prussian army marched to gain Magdeburg—but the French army had gained 3 marches.

An intercepted letter was published in this bulletin, which gives a melancholy statement of the aspect of affairs on the side of the Prussians.

The fifth bulletin gives an account of a most bloody battle which took place near Weimur on the 15th Oct. The two armies amounted to between 250,000 and 300,000 men. The French took 40,000 prisoners and 300 pieces of cannon. Among the prisoners were 20 generals. The French lost, in killed and wounded, 4,000 men. The Prussians lost, in killed and wounded, 20,000 men. The Prussian general, Mollendorf was wounded—the duke of Brunswick and general Ruchel were killed. Prince Henry of Prussia severely wounded. The French lost no distinguished officer except General De Billy.

The sixth bulletin mentions that 6,000 Saxons, and more than 300 officers had been made prisoners. The Emperor caused the officers to be assembled and informed them that he had only taken up arms to secure the independency of Saxony, and to oppose that part of it which was incorporated with the Prussian monarchy: that his intention was to send them all home, provided they gave their parole never to serve against France.

The bulletin of the 16th Oct. speaks of surrounding Erfurth on the 15th. On the 16th, the place capitulated. 14,000, of whom 8000 were wounded, thus became prisoners of war; among whom were the Prince of Orange, Field Marshal Mollendorf, Lieutenant Generals Loresch, and Graver, and Major Generals Leffave and Zverffell. A park of 120 pieces of artillery, fell into the hands of the conquerors. The King

of Prussia sent an aidecamp to the Emperor with a letter, in answer to one the Emperor sent him before the battle. The Emperor stated in this letter, that the success of his arms was not uncertain, and that the troops of Prussia would be beaten.

The remains of the Prussian army retired to Magdeburg. Of all this immense and fine army, they can assemble but a wreck.

On the 16th at night, was published the eighth bulletin, mentioning that the different corps of the army were every instant bringing in prisoners, baggage and military stores. The Prussian army was so much dispersed and mixed with French troops, that one of their battalions took possession of French tents, mistaking them for their own. The King of Prussia was endeavouring to reach Magdeburg. The Queen of Prussia had been several times in sight of French posts, in constant terror and alarm.

On the 17th, it is stated, the garrison of Erfurth had filed off. Gen. Clarke was appointed Gov. of the city and citadel. There were near 45 standards at head-quarters, and it was probable they would have 60 Those standards were presented by Frederick the Great to his soldiers. Among the number was one embroidered by the hands of the Queen. The Prussians were attempting to rally at Magdeburg, but the French were in pursuit of them on all sides.

This bulletin accuses the Queen of Prussia as the cause of these evils, which had been accumulated on the country. But it is evident, that war or absolute vassalage and slavery to Bonaparte, were the only alternatives.

The tenth bulletin speaks of 60 standards taken at the battle of Jena, among which, were several belonging to the King of Prussia's guards.

The King of Prussia requested an armistice of six weeks. The Emperor replied, that it was impossible after a victory, to give the enemy time to rally.

Nevertheless, the Prussians caused the report to be circulated, and when the French Generals fell in with them, attempted to persuade them that the armistice was concluded.

General Kalkreath expressed a wish to see Marshal Soult, who went to the advanced posts----what more do you want of us, said the Prussian General—the Duke of Brunswick is dead, all our Generals are killed, wounded, or taken, the greater part of our army is flying, your successes are sufficiently great; the King has requested a suspension of arms; it is impossible that your Emperor should not grant it. "Monsieur General," replied Marshal Soult, "for a long time have our enemies acted towards us in this manner; they have appealed to our generosity when they were vanquished, and the moment after, have forgotten the magnanimity which we have been accustomed to show. After the battle of Austerlitz, the Emperor granted an armistice to the Russian army; that armistice saved the army. Observe the unworthy manner in which the Russians now act.

"Our business is to do as much harm as we can. Lay down your arms, and I will wait in that situation for the orders of the Emperor."

Never was a greater victory, signalized by greater disasters. The reserve, commanded by Prince Eugene, is arrived at Halle. Thus we are but at the ninth day of the campaign, and already the enemy is obliged to bring forward his last resource. It will be attacked to-morrow if it keeps its position at Halle.

The eleventh bulletin, of Oct. 19th; informs that the number of prisoners taken at Erfurth is greater than had been expected. Passports were granted to officers who were to return home on their parole, to the amount of 600. The corps of Marshal Devoust took possession of Leipsick on the 18th. The Prince of Ponte Corvo, in conjunction with general Dupont, made an attack upon Halle. In less than an hour all was put to the rout. Regiments of Hussars "*scoured* the *city*," and drove the Prussians from Deinitz, Peissen, and Rabetz. The Prussian

Cavalry charged the 8th and 96th regiments, but were repulsed. The Prince of Wirtemberg's reserve were routed. Two generals, three colonels, 5,000 prisoners, and 34 pieces of cannon were taken.

The loss on the side of the French was only 40 men killed, and 200 wounded. By the result of the battle of Halle there are none of the enemies troops that have not been routed.

The disorder of the Prussian army is indescribable. The Prussian generals ape as much as they can, the manners of the Great Frederic, but although we were in their country, they appeared to be utterly ignorant of our movements. They believed that we had only four thousand men on the little plain of Jena. Although the greater part of our army was displayed upon this plain. The enemy's army is obliged to retire to Magdeburg. It is probable that several of their columns will be cut to pieces before they arrive there.

Marshal Soult has been dispatched in pursuit of the fugitives with 40,000. The Emperor has traversed the field of battle, and ordered the column erected there to be transported to Paris.

Marshal Soult, it is stated on the 19th, had pursued the Prussians to the gates of Magdeburg, the latter always routed. Large magazines were found at Nordhausen, and a chest of the King of Prussia full of money. He had made in five days pursuit of the enemy 12,000 prisoners and 30 pieces of cannon, and 2 or 300 covered waggons. The Prussian army, beaten and closely pursued for more than 50 leagues, is now without artillery, baggage, or officers, reduced to less than a third of what it was eight days since, and what is still worse, has lost all character and confidence in itself.

The following extract from an intercepted letter shows the situation of the Prussians.

"The duke of Brunswick has lost both his eyes with a blow from a musket. Ruchel and Wenning are dead. Very many regiments are without officers, others have officers but no soldiers—our loss is immense. We can no more distinguish our corps; all is in confusion. The battallions of Lostin, Borck, and Gradona no more exist; they formed a part of the rear guard which was entirely cut to pieces. You cannot form an idea of the fury with which the French have pursued us."

The thirteenth bulletin mentions a notification to the bankers, traders, and merchants of Leipsick relative to the intention of the Emperor to seize every where English merchants and to block them up in their island. It likewise relates further successes of the French. Of this beautiful and superb army, nothing remains but the wreck, a shapeless chaos, which deserves rather the name of a routed rabble than an army.

This bulletin concludes in the arrogant style which always marks French official papers, attributes the misfortunes of the Prussians solely to provocations given the French, while *the truth* is that their tameness and submission to the horrible tyrant has been proverbial.

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In this account, which is much abridged from European statements, we may read the destiny, which will be OURS, unless we have a total alteration of men and measures. *Bonaparte is to be met only with the bayonet;* his adherents are not to be *reasoned* with, they are to be *suppressed*. *Ordinary means* will prove ineffectual in *extraordinary times*. Prussia was betrayed. Haugwitz the prime minister of the king of Prussia was long since denounced as a traitor in an English publication, famous for the accuracy and extent of its views. He was to receive the reward of his treachery from the dismemberment of his master's dominions. We have men like him in America, who must be *hunted down*, or all is lost. Unless we banish the traitors from our dominions, we may take measures to secure ourselves from foreign aggression, but we enclose the *wolves* in the *sheep-fold*.

Abstract of Intelligence from London.

General Crawford and suite left London for Falmouth on the 30th of Oct. to join an expedition which he is to command.

In consequence of a requisition from General Beresford, at Buenos Ayres, a considerable force has been forwarded to him from the Cape of Good Hope. Major Trotter was sent at the particular request of Gen. Beresford, to act as Deputy Adjutant General.

Lord Morpeth arrived from Hamburgh in the middle of November, and confirms the account of the disastrous issue of the battle of the 14th Oct. The arrival of the French at Berlin was known at Hamburgh, previous to Lord Morpeth's departure.

French troops from Holland have taken possession of Embden and the whole of East Friesland.

The French entered Berlin on the 24th. Marshal Davoust has his head quarters at Potzdam. The troops at Berlin are commanded by Gen. Hulin. It is said that 20,000 Prussian troops have passed the Elbe, at Havelberg, on their retreat towards the Oder, beyond which they mean to make a stand. There is no mention made of any negociation with Prussia.

Buonaparte treated the Duke of Brunswick's request for the neutrality of his territory, with much insolence.

It is feared that Magdeburg will not sustain a long siege. It is not probable that the Prussians will make a stand in that neighbourhood.

The French have committed great excesses in different parts.

From Hamburgh Oct. 31st, we learn that several corps of the Prussian army had not been in the action, and are now assembled on the other side of the Oder. Devastation and cruelty mark the footsteps of the French wherever they go. Weimar was not only given up to the plunder of a brutal and ferocious soldiery for two hours, but was afterwards set on fire, as were also Jena, Halle, and Naumburgh.

Jerome Bonaparte is to accompany the army destined to act against Poland.

Osnaburgh is occupied by French troops, in the name of the king of Holland; as is also East Friesland.

Houses have been burnt at Jena, Weimar, Naumburgh, and other places in the Saxon territory, and the greatest excesses committed.

Above 60,000 French troops have marched through Leipsic, and contributions are levied to supply them with necessaries.

The theatre of war advances continually nearer to the Pomeranian frontiers. An action has taken place near Zemplin.

Hamburgh, Oct. 31.—The king of Prussia still remains at Custrin. The Prussians resolve to make a stand on the banks of the Oder, where they expect in a few days to be joined by the Russians, who are rapidly advancing. The Russian force under marching orders for Germany, amounts to 200,000 men. The Emperor Alexander is to take the field in person.

Austria appears to be on the alert, and recruits are levying to maintain her neutrality.

Hamburgh is likely to be in the enemy's possession ere long, and remittances to England have already been made by the merchants of that city, to a large amount—and the exchange on London had fallen 2 per cent.

The affrighted inhabitants of Germany are flocking from all quarters to Hamburg and Altona, from whence they are expected to take shipping for England.

The Duke of Brunswick the venerable father of the Princess of Wales, is among the number of refugees. Bonaparte having insultingly rejected his proposal relative to the neutrality of territory, the wounded veteran has been conveyed in a litter to Altona, where he remained on the 1st instant.

The following is extracted from a note from Baron Knobelsdorff, the Prussian Minister, transmitted to his excellency Prince of Benevento, (Talleyrand) previous to the commencement of the present contest.

"What judge would be blind enough to believe that the King could have been for nine years towards France so consistent, and perhaps so partial, in order to place himself voluntarily with her in a different relation—he who more than once might have ruined

her, and who knows now only too well the progress of her power?"

"The King sees almost nothing around him but French troops or vassals of France ready to march with her. All the declarations of his Imperial Majesty announce that his attitude will not change. Far from that, new troops issue from the interior of France. Already the Journals of the capital indulge themselves in a language against Prussia, of which a Sovereign like the King, can despise the infamy, but not the intentions of the Government that permits it."

In the foregoing we have given the substance of the most interesting articles relative to the present state of the belligerent powers in Europe. The world has reason to lament the temerity of the king of Prussia in attempting to cope, single handed, with the colossal power of France. Had the king of Prussia joined the alliance previous to the battle of Austerlitz, or had he in the present campaign retired before the French, and not hazarded a battle till he had formed a junction with the Russians, the plans of the common enemy of mankind had been defeated. In the commencement of this campaign circumstances demanded the pursuing of a Fabian policy, and a pitched battle should, if possible, have been avoided, even at the expense of sacrificing the capital. The Prussian armies and generals, by a succession of skirmishes would have been taught to meet the French in pitched battles. But there is no success to be expected in the field so long as the councils are contaminated by treachery. Happy will it be for mankind if warned by the dreadful fate which has attended the tampering with the French tiger, they *unite* and make a common cause against the common enemy, hunt the wild beast back to his den, and confine him within the limits which were prescribed by the former system for maintaining the balance of power in Europe. The physical force of that part of Europe which has not yet been subjugated, were it properly called into exertion would be equal to the task of humbling France. But there must be unity of plan and action, a soul to this mass of matter, a Marlborough to head the coalition, or the nations of Europe will be cut down in detail, and America will fall without a struggle.

DOMESTIC.

IMPORTANT.

Official letters have been received at Washington from Gen. Wilkinson and Lieut. Shaw, both at New-Orleans. Gen. Wilkinson has left the Sabine and gone to New-Orleans, to defend that place. Col. Cushing and the troops are marching after him with all possible speed Gen. W. writes that unless he is reinforced New-Orleans will certainly fall before Col. Burr. An attack is also apprehended from below. The letters came by water to Charleston, and thence by land. They refer to other letters not received, and hence it is supposed, either that the mail has been stopped, or that some treacherous postmaster opens all *suspicious* letters. Gen. Wilkinson and Lieut. Shaw give the same information. The letters are dated Nov. 28.

The Governor of the state of Ohio has apprehended Dennis Casset, Esq. under an act of the legislature of that state, as a person concerned in Burr's conspiracy. He has likewise forwarded dispatches to John S. Gano, general of the first division of the militia, with directions how to proceed on this important occasion. The trial of Casset was expected to commence on the 11th December.

As soon as the law of the general assembly passed both houses, which clothes the governor with unlimited powers to enable him to act with energy, and which was bottomed on his confidential communication made to them, we are informed he sent off an express to Marietta to arrest the flotilla and the agents employed in that quarter. Orders have likewise gone to Cincinnati to plant artillery on the banks there, and call out such part of the militia as will be competent to arrest and exam-

ine every boat passing down the river, and to secure any military parties which may be attempting to proceed to the place of rendezvous.

These timely and patriotic exertions of the Governor and Legislature of Ohio merit in a high degree the gratitude of the Union.

A gentleman alluded to by the Governor in his message to the legislature declares, that he has received authentic information that it was the object of Burr to attack the city of New-Orleans and that territory.

The governor in his confidential communication, (for which see page 187) states, that he has information that a person living near Marietta on the Ohio river, but out of the jurisdiction of this state, has avowed himself the agent of a gentleman late high in office in the United States, and is actually preparing a flotilla, consisting of from 10 to 15 batteaux, 40 feet long, on the Muskingum river; is purchasing up provisions to load them with, and is endeavouring to procure active and daring young men, to sail down the Ohio, who are promised pay and rations from the term of engagement, and flattered with the prospect of future fortunes.

After this follows the act punishing with fine and imprisonment any person who shall set on foot or be concerned in any expedition against the peace of the U. States.

An address to the President succeeds this, professing the attachment of the General Assembly of the state of Ohio to the government of the U. States, and their resolution to resist any attempt to "sever the bond of union, which is our only security against domestic violence or foreign invasion."

Letters from Ohio, moreover, inform, that ten of Burr's boats had been seized, and that Tyler and Blennerhasset had fled.

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Extract from a letter, dated Frankfort, Kentuck, Dec. 6.

"On the 22d ult. a committee was appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Hon. Benjamin Sebastian; the result of the inquiry was, that communications and conferences, contrary to the constitution of Kentucky and of the U. S. were had, and carried on by Sebastian, as the representative of Mess'rs Innes, Nicholas, and Murray, with Colonel Giozo, the representative of the Baron de Corandelet, the Governor-General of Louisiana; in 1795 and 1797 a communication which had for its object the separation of the country west of the Alleghany mountains, was made to Sebastian, and by Sebastian to Innes and Nicholas, but not to Murray; and it was also proved, that Sebastian had received in the years 1801 and 2, $2000, as a pension from the Spanish government. He has resigned his office as judge, in order to save the trouble of removing him from office.

"The whole of the evidence, containing 60 pages, is ordered to be printed, and a copy sent to each representative from the state to the Congress of the U. States.

"Indictments have been prepared against Col. Burr and John Adair, but they were not found by the Grand Jury; the contents of the indictments I do not know only from report, which says they were for setting on foot an expedition against Mexico, a province of Spain."

Extract from a letter, dated Chillicothe, December 11, 1806.

"Our court is procrastinated to considerable length. Yesterday a certain Dennis Casset, merchant, of Wheeling, was arrested by the governor, in virtue of the act recently passed. This day the court, consisting of judges Tod and Simmes, have had the case of Cassett before them—about 12 or 15 witnesses were examined in the cause. The evidence was not conclusive, but highly suspicious and strongly circumstantial of his being concerned in Burr's plot—he offered to enlist men, and gave 10 dols. bounty; he insinuated that the PRESIDENT WAS CONCERNED IN BURR'S SCHEME, IF ANY WAS ON FOOT; he drank Col. Burr's health,

and wished him success in his revolutionizing plan, he induced others to drink Burr's health, and huzzaed for Burr. He had made use of a number of threats and loose expressions—he was going to move to Orleans: he would not suffer his boat to be examined: he would mount a swivel and kill any person that molested him. It was this evening decided that he was a proper subject for the laws to operate on, and ordered to be committed, unless he gave bail in 10,000 dollars. At his request a grand jury was ordered, and the cause will be decided this term."

Letters have been received in this city, from the state of Ohio, which say, at the latest dates from Kentucky, the legislature of that state were deliberating with closed doors.

In the legislature of Ohio, on the 11th inst. Mr. Cass presented, according to order, "a bill to suspend the privilege of the Habeas Corpus, and for other purposes," which was read the first time.

The report of the Select Committee, made on the 18th inst. for protecting the frontier, was on Wednesday agreed to in the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives are whiling away time, and pushing their wits to the last extremity, in mending beau Dawson's bills. We would recommend the "Young Man's Companion," or "Every Man his own Lawyer," to our sagacious statesmen. Perhaps a winter evening's school would be an useful appendix to our *menagerie* of politicians!

We learn that the Senate have confirmed the nomination of Brockholst Livingston to the office of Associate Justice of the United States. Thus are finished the hopes of Ambrose Spencer, Cæsar A. Rodney, Pierpont Edwards, &c. &c.

THE TOWN.

The first number of a periodical paper, called "*The Town*," made its début in New-York with the new year. It is published on a plan which is altogether unprecedented in America, without "issuing a Prospectus, or soliciting a subscription."

From the specimen which the first number affords, and from the knowledge we possess of the talents & acquirements of the Editor, we are led to anticipate much amusement from this publication. It will, we hope, be useful in *pruning* our society of those follies and frivolities which are apt to luxuriate in a metropolis; and become an useful auxiliary to the moralist and politician, by fostering the *minor virtues*, which are engrafted with the best interests of the community.

Liberty à-la-mode de Bonaparte.

The Post-master of Hamburg gave notice on the evening of the 31st inst. that he "would no longer receive letters from Prussia or Austria, as he could not engage to forward them till some political change took place." It is now an ascertained fact, that when the Marquis Luchesini was sent to the French head-quarters with a commission to obtain peace on any terms, Bonaparte returned this insolent answer: *Je ne connois pas le Roi de Prusse.*" [I do not know the King of Prussia.]

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